



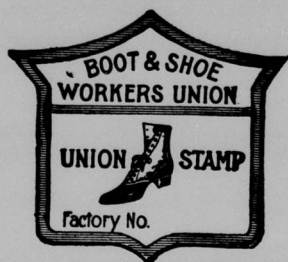
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 9, 1914.

THE MICHIGAN SITUATION.
BUILT FROM PROFITS.
NEW TRIAL GRANTED.
HYPOCRISY AT WORK.
MINE OWNERS TO BLAME.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL
AND
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

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LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. XII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1914.

No. 48

THE MICHIGAN SITUATION

Since the catastrophe which occurred in Calumet, Mich., followed by the shooting of President Moyer, of the Miners, a number of telegrams have been received at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor. Among these was one from the Chicago Federation of Labor, in which it was stated that a mass meeting "of the Chicago Federation of Labor protested against the deportation of President Moyer and Auditor Tanner from the Copper District of Northern Michigan. The working men and women of Chicago condemned the brutal assault and inhuman shooting of President Moyer. The deportation of these labor officials from the State of Michigan, while absolutely within their legal rights and entitled to all the protection of the county, State and nation, must not and shall not be tolerated. Anarchy practiced by the Citizens' Alliance in the copper district, in conjunction with the local and State officials, against the officials of our organizations must be resisted." This telegram proposed that the deported men be escorted back to Calumet by representatives of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, the Chicago Federation of Labor, the State organizations of Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin, and the International Presidents of the affiliated unions of the American Federation of Labor, headed by the Executive Council of the latter organization. Other telegrams urged that the Executive Council meet in special session at Calumet at an early date, and also that the International Presidents of affiliated unions to the A. F. of L. be invited to participate.

Simultaneously the Michigan State Federation of Labor issued a call for a special conference, to be held in Lansing, December 31st, to take action on the deportations. A large number of representative labor men assembled in Lansing for the purpose of giving force and effect to the general protest which is issuing from all sections of the country. President Gompers, in reply to the various telegrams received, wired President Moyer as follows:

"Was shocked to learn the outrage and injury inflicted upon you. Take comfort in the assurance that everything will be done within the power of every one of us. Vice-President John Mitchell will endeavor to go to Calumet, and I have assigned Organizers Grant Hamilton and James Roach to proceed there in the course of a few days. Have submitted other requests to Executive Council for decision."

The answers to the other telegrams received were in substance similar to the one just reproduced. From information which has come from Chicago, President Moyer's wound is serious, but it is reported that he is recovering rapidly. These incidents have developed a feeling in the copper mining region that is more acute than at any time since the strike started last July. Under the direction

of Secretary of Labor Wilson, John B. Densmore, solicitor of the Department of Labor, is in Calumet for the purpose of making an effort to secure a settlement between the copper operators and the miners. Senator Martine of New Jersey has also written a letter to Attorney General McReynolds urging that an inquiry be made by the government's legal department. It is understood that Senator Kern of Indiana, Democratic Senate leader, contemplates presenting a resolution of similar purport when the Senate convenes after the holiday recess. Congressman Carlin, a member of the House Judiciary Committee, favors an extension of the Erdman Arbitration Act, so as to include the employees of mining companies. The act now only applies to the operating departments of railroads. Out of all of the views and opinions expressed it is indicated that the copper strike and its attendant grewsome features will receive early attention at the hands of Congress.

A most noticeable feature of the entire situation is that the Governor of Michigan, now that Congressional action is practically assured, is getting busy, presumably with the hope of heading off an investigation by the national government. At any rate he did nothing to prevent Citizens' Alliance outrages until it became apparent that Congress would take a hand in the affair.

According to latest reports from the scene of the strike, the State government is now exerting itself strenuously to induce the mine operators to submit the entire controversy to an arbitration board, but with little success, owing to the fact that the profits of these mines have been so great that the corporations feel certain that any impartial board would render judgment against them.

Reports of the Department of Labor indicate the Calumet and Hecla mine, on an investment of about a million and a half, has returned profits of about \$120,000,000 in the forty-two years during which it has been in operation, and it is not the desire of the management that these profits shall be at all reduced, hence the refusal to arbitrate and the strenuous fight against the demands of the Western Federation of Miners for an increase in pay and an improvement in working conditions.

It may be, however, in order to prevent a Congressional investigation, which would bring all the facts to the attention of the public, the mine owners may graciously comply with the desires of the Governor concerning a speedy adjustment of the controversy, as it is said Supreme Court Judges and other State officials are stockholders in the various mining companies in that region.

In the meantime the miners are in need of financial assistance to continue the struggle until an honorable settlement can be had.

BUILT FROM PROFITS.

By Edward P. E. Troy.

Municipal ownership of electricity has existed in Riverside for seventeen years. In 1895 the town issued bonds to the amount of \$40,000 to pay for the construction of a sub-station, and the erection of poles and wires for the distribution system. The current was purchased from a company generating hydro-electric power in the mountains, and wholesaling it in the towns.

In order to protect the people from the unsatisfactory service of the company, the town, in 1900, made a further issue of bonds, for the sum of \$40,000, to pay for the building of a steam generating plant. With this small beginning, as the town increased in population, the service of the municipal electric plant was extended.

The report of City Auditor Prior shows a total value of the plant and its various funds amounting to \$513,986. These assets have grown from the profit of the plant. All of the extensions, improvements and betterments have been paid for out of the surplus earnings. In addition, the original bonded debt has been reduced to \$50,000. A depreciation fund of \$58,295 has also been accumulated, out of which are provided all replacements.

Beginning with this small plant, the people of Riverside now have a property worth over half a million of dollars, every dollar of which they have paid for out of the receipts. At the same time, the rates charged have been lower than those of the giant companies that furnish current to all of the cities and towns in Southern California. The highest rate is eight cents per kilowatt, the same as the Pacific Gas and Electric Company is forcing the people of San Francisco to pay, "because of the injunction." Yet, that company collects in the latter city over \$3,000,000 for electricity. The minimum monthly bill charged in Riverside is fifty cents. In San Francisco, the minimum is one dollar.

The total income from the furnishing of electricity for lighting of homes and the streets, and for power used in business places and for pumping was \$143,939. The operating expenses were \$96,952, leaving a revenue from operation of \$46,986, or a profit of 32½ per cent. Other receipts brought this revenue up to \$55,695. Deductions were made for depreciation, \$16,500, interest and repayment of bonds, \$4270, leaving a net surplus or profit for the year of \$34,925.

For street lighting, lamps of medium candle power are favored. About 3000 of them are used, being placed on low posts and at moderate distances along the street, giving an excellent illumination. High power arc lights are but little used, there being but thirty-eight on the streets, and only eight in the stores. The business of the plant is still growing. About 237 consumers were added during the year, and the consumption of current increased five per cent.

Riverside is a splendid example of successful operation of a municipal electric plant. Every other city in California may well follow her, with profit to the people. In Riverside there is no corruption of the courts or city council, nor interference with its political affairs, by a lighting corporation. Its chief of police and other officials are not appointed at the behest of any similar corporation, as in San Francisco.

The feeling of tenderness toward the weak, almost unknown among savages, is one of the finest products of civilization. . . . Such advance in humanity as we have made within recent times is chiefly due to the fact that the horrors of war are seldom brought home to everybody's door. . . . Members of a complex industrial society without direct experience of warfare . . . have their characters wrought upon in a way that is distinctively modern, as they become more and more disinclined to violence and cruelty.—John Fiske.

MINE OWNERS TO BLAME.

Probably the most pernicious lie ever circulated, that sent out by the coal operators to the effect that the disaster at the Vulcan mine, New Castle, Colorado, was the result of a labor plot, was nailed by the coroner's jury which found that violation of the State coal mining laws by the Rockefeller coal interests of the State caused the death of thirty-seven men.

The horrible catastrophe had no sooner happened than officials of the corporations started the story that the explosion was caused by sympathizers with the coal miners who have tied up the mines by a strike.

The strike of the Colorado coal miners conducted by the United Mine Workers of America under the supervision of International Vice-President Frank J. Hayes has been so successful that the Wall street interests were able to produce but 20 per cent of their normal tonnage of coal in November. This was the highest percentage reached since the strike began September 23d, and the coal barons are desperate.

No despicable act has been left undone to break the spirit of the men. Hundreds of Baldwin-Feltz thugs and gunmen were brought into the State to intimidate and tyrannize the miners. Although they murdered striking miners in cold blood the men stuck and the operators were forced to have the State militia sent to the field to commit greater outrages. Strikers were arrested by the wholesale without cause or right. Guards kept them awake five and six nights at a stretch in the hope that, driven almost insane, these men would sign fake confessions to crimes they knew nothing about. Baldwin-Feltz gunmen were enlisted in the militia and the soldiers began looting houses, insulting women, and as a climax perpetrated the fiendish outrage of making Andrew Colnar, a humble Croatian, dig his own grave. But with all of this the spirit of the miners was not to be broken.

Driven to desperation, the coal operators have risked the lives of hundreds of men in their efforts to get out coal. Cotton pickers, free lunch grabbers and hundreds of others who knew nothing about mining coal were sent into the mines. These men violated all of the laws of the State regarding practices within the mine. This fact and the utter disregard of the laws by the coal corporations sent thirty-seven men to their death in an explosion at the Vulcan mine at New Castle two weeks ago.

Knowing full well that the lack of experience of their men and their own disregard of State laws caused the explosion, these moral coward corporation tools of Wall street started a report that the explosion was the result of a plot of union sympathizers. Seldom if ever has a more iniquitous attempt to discredit labor been made. But it was one attempt in which they failed. An impartial coroner's jury fixed the blame and fixed it where it belonged.

The jury summoned at Glenwood Springs by Coroner G. A. Hopkins returned a verdict charging that the blast was due to the negligence of the Coryell Leasing Company, a subsidiary of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company.

The verdict recites that the operators were negligent in that they did not sprinkle the mine properly, that they permitted the use of open lights, that smoking by the men was permitted, and that the firing of shots while the men were on duty in the mine was a common practice.

The verdict further recites that the recommendations made by Deputy State Mine Inspector Oberdine on October 24th was not complied with.

Throughout the inquest the evidence indicated that the men were in the habit of smoking cigarettes and pipes and that because they were not experienced coal miners they violated many laws of the State, regarding practices within the mine.

Under the law the men should have been provided with copies of the State mining statutes. This the company, the verdict says, failed to do. A further requirement of the law is the posting of notices printed in the various languages represented in the mine. This, the jury found, was not done.

NOW IS THE TIME

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NEW TRIAL GRANTED.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals Tuesday granted the appeals of six of the union men convicted at Indianapolis for illegally transporting dynamite, for retrials. It denied retrials, however, to twenty-four others.

Retrials were granted to Olaf Tveitmoe of San Francisco, James Ray of Peoria, Richard Houlihan of Chicago, Wm. McCain of Kansas City, Fred Sherman of Indianapolis and Wm. Bernhardt of Cincinnati.

Among those who are refused retrials are E. A. Clancy of San Francisco and President Ryan of the Iron Workers' Union.

The cases were heard by Judges Seaman, Baker and Kohlsaatt.

The court overruled all the challenges in error alleged by the defense attorneys. On this ground retrials were denied to twenty-four of the defendants.

The principal claim of the defense—that conspiracy had not been proved—was overruled by the court. It held that the evidence showed "a continuing and dominating conspiracy against the United States."

Reversing the convictions of six of the defendants, the court held that the evidence in their cases was insufficient and remanded the cases to the district court for a retrial. In the meantime the defendants will remain at liberty.

Defense attorneys were uncertain this afternoon whether to appeal the cases of the twenty-four men denied new trials to the supreme court. Attorney Zoline announced he would formally ask the court not to issue commitments for the twenty-four men "until he had sufficient time to prepare petitions for a rehearing or perfect an appeal to the supreme court."

Regarding the cases of the six defendants granted new trials the court said:

"We are of the opinion that the government failed to prove a prima facie case of co-partnership in the offenses charged in the indictment. All except Tveitmoe were affiliated with the Iron Workers' Union and their sympathy and general participation in the union's general objects and policies may rightly be assumed, but we are not advised of proof sufficient to charge them with actual participation in the offenses charged in the indictment."

MOVING A MOUNTAIN.

A whole mountain of earth is being sent East from California. It is situated near Lompoc, but the State of Pennsylvania wants it and is willing to pay the price for it, so that it is being shipped a matter of three thousand miles by rail at the rate of fifteen cars, or seven hundred and fifty tons, a month. When the last car has gone out an accurate indication will be had of what a mountain really weighs.

The earth is of a very peculiar consistency, and is supposed to be the result of gradual decomposition for ages past of millions of sea shells. For commercial use, the only process it goes through is grinding. It is sold in the East as infusorial earth and has high value for insulating purposes in the electrical industry.

The grain of the earth is exceedingly fine and there is no grit, so that much of it finds its way into jewelers' shops as a polish. In weight, it is very light and fluffs like feathers. The color is white.

What other uses will be developed for this California product are a matter of conjecture. Many uses are being found for it daily. The supply at Lompoc is of large dimensions, handily located. As yet the principal demand is in Pennsylvania, but there is no doubt that a market for it will develop in other Eastern and Middle West centers and on the Pacific Coast.

ECHOES OF THE CONFLICT.

Echoes of the conflict in the peninsula of Michigan have proven once more that as always, in the struggle between capital and labor, it is the most helpless, the little children of the poor, that bear upon their frail bodies the bitter scars of privation. And often in the history of industrial conflicts it is the thought of a hungry child at a fireless hearth that has weakened the courage of the fighter and lost him his victory in the struggle for his own.

Yanco Terzich, executive board member of the Western Federation of Miners, speaking of the prospects of continuing the struggle, said:

"Prospects are better than at any time since the beginning of the strike five months ago, and the boys are determined that it shall be a fight to the finish. The decision of Judge O'Brien (which has caused the emissaries of the company to charge him with being a foe to law and order) relative to his injunction against parading by strikers, and by which the hundred and thirty-nine strikers found guilty of violating the injunction were released without fine or punishment; the assurance of a Congressional investigation; these and other encouraging features of the struggle have fired the hearts of the miners with renewed hope and confidence.

"But it is a tremendous conflict and labor must come to the rescue of its own; the Calumet and Hecla Company threaten to resort to one of the worst weapons of capitalism—eviction. All property in the district is owned by the company and if it should succeed in evicting the strikers for non-payment of rent, 75 per cent of the population would be homeless, for there would be no chance of housing the thousands vitally concerned in the struggle. Ten or twelve in a family is the rule rather than the exception among the striking miners of Michigan—thirty thousand children homeless!

"President Moyer is now before the grand jury and fifteen others have been subpoenaed to appear before that body. For the first time in fifty years a grand jury has been called, and this one is composed of men working for the company. And every one of them is a member of the Citizens Alliance. This organization was formed in the copper district some time during the month of November, its avowed purpose being to hasten the end of the strike by forcing the officials of the Western Federation of Miners to leave the district, claiming that they were agitators and a menace to its future welfare and prosperity.

Mahon and Wadell are at the head of the organization. Those who remember the Independence depot explosion in Colorado some years ago, by which sixteen strikebreakers died horribly, will recall that a member of the Citizens' Alliance in a deathbed statement confessed himself guilty of that atrocity. The grand jury is called for the purpose of 'investigating' so-called crimes of the strikers. The fact is that the Alliance has made every attempt to incite to violence in their purpose of discrediting the strikers and the Western Federation of Miners and to this end thugs and gunmen have been imported. Judge O'Brien has granted an injunction to the Western Federation of Miners against the Citizens' Alliance which prohibits the latter from making any attempt to force the officials of the Federation to leave the district.

"Last week President Moyer proposed that the company should select two men, that the miners should also select two, neither of whom should be members of the local union or the Federation, with a fifth to be selected by the Governor of the State or by the President of the United States, but this the company refused to consider, as it has refused to consider all other proposals for arbitration.

"And so the fight goes on. The Western Federation of Miners is spending \$35,000 every week to maintain the struggle. Appeals for aid so far have resulted in contributions amounting to, approximately, \$90,000, of which sum about \$15,000 has been contributed by organizations of the Socialist party."

An abstract thought or theory is of no moment unless it lead to some deed or work.—Bacon.

It were useless to know virtue and yet be ignorant of the ways to acquire her.—Aristotle.

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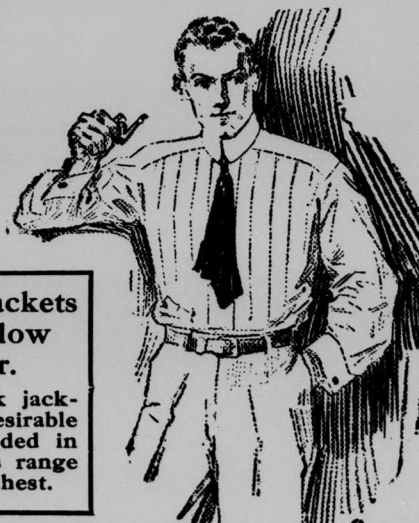
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Several standard and well-known lines included in this bargain list, none of them worth less than \$1.00, some worth more. The materials are Percale and Madras, some with soft bosoms and turnback collars to match. All are made coat style. There is a complete size range.



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Regular.

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Twelve books of philosophy compressed to twelve lines:

1. Land and time were not made by man.
2. Land and time were for the use of all mankind.
3. Man has no property rights in land and time.
4. Use of land and time creates value.
5. Values belong to those who used time.
6. Time improved—by brawn or brain—is labor.
7. Labor is the only true standard of value.
8. One hour of useful work is the unit of value.
9. Change "dollar" to hour and we have social justice.
10. The hour medium of exchange could not get into the claws of parasites.
11. "The land shall not be sold forever."—Leviticus xxv-23.
12. Land could not be bought under the labor standard of value.

I defy financiers and savants to upset this reasoning; they may object to it being put into practice, because it has not yet been adopted in Mars.

January 4, 1914.

The Citizens' Relief Committee, City Hall, San Francisco.

Brothers: The above twelve lines show the cause of the necessity for this meeting to relieve the unbearable conditions; similar conditions are now world-wide; the quickest way to cure this sad disease is for the Government to issue money direct to the users without usury.

Congressman Nolan is now considering the matter of introducing the Workers' Homes bill, as enclosed, and without doubt a request from your committee to do so would induce him to introduce it in the House at once; then the workers would have the power to force its immediate passage through, Senate, and Supreme Court.

I should like to show the advantages from such a measure are so far-reaching as to be beyond the ordinary powers of imagination; but will finish with one simple question:

By what right or reason does Government issue money to 7307 bankers for them to have the first use of it? which means the rest of the 100,000,000 of us slave to pour wealth into their maws.

That is the sole cause of poverty and starvation.

Faithfully,

J. A. KINGHORN-JONES.

A GREAT EXHIBIT.

"When I left for Europe I was confident that the fine arts department would have an exhibition as strong as any ever seen in this country," declared John E. D. Trask, chief of the department of fine arts of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition.

"On my return I am not only confident, but positively assured that there will be in San Francisco in 1915 the very best exhibition of paintings and sculpture that has ever been seen on the Western hemisphere, and in many respects the most interesting fine arts exhibit that has ever been held in the world."

Trask brought back to President Charles C. Moore and Director in Chief Frederick J. V. Skiff, silver plaques, replicas of the golden plaque presented by the Exposition to Baron Pierre de Coubertin, as a trophy to be contested for in the modern pentathlon, one of the leading athletic events at the Swedish Olympic games.

Trask visited ten foreign countries and while abroad conferred with the leaders in art of the world. He was highly successful in his mission and is enthusiastic over the art exhibit which is to be presented on the Exposition grounds in 1915.

IN SEARCH OF HEALTH.

The public believes that every disease has its remedy, and in the search for that remedy hundreds of cults have sprung up. One man pins his faith to minute doses of powerful drugs; another walks barefoot over wet grass; another eats raw fruit and grain; one is confident that mud baths induce health, and still another urges us to chew each mouthful of food at least thirty times before swallowing. No doubt every one of these "cures" is of some benefit to some form of disease. The mistake of followers of the treatments is in thinking their particular remedy is a cure-all for every malady. There are no universal remedies. Every type of disease must receive special attention and be treated in the way long experience and study has taught is best adapted to the case. Certain ills respond quickly to drugs the virtue of which are sometimes wonderfully effective; others need nothing but fresh air; still others, a change of climate, while a variety of diseases need no drugs and no journeys to the mountains, but are best relieved by simple dieting. And just as the variety of drug preparations is almost beyond the power of the maker to recall and is daily being increased by the chemist and the pharmacist, so a great variety of remedies has been brought out that cannot be considered as drugs, but which still possess singular curative properties. Some diseases are best relieved by special foods prepared of materials that do not aggravate the abnormal condition of the patient, but that tend to remove the disturbing cause. Many of these preparations advertised as special foods contain ingredients which are harmful to persons suffering from these diseases. Diabetic foods are supposed to contain gluten in place of starch, yet most of the commercial diabetic flours are by no means pure gluten since they contain considerable quantities of starch. Some of them are nothing more than whole wheat or Graham flours, and are positively dangerous for diabetic invalids use. They are sold at a high price and their merits are explained in misleading and untruthful advertisements. Food adulteration in no form assumes a more dangerous attitude than when it puts on the garb of medicinal preparations, and poses as a cure for serious diseases. Patients depending on fraudulent diabetic flours would fare better on their ordinary diet, for while they feel secure in consuming breads made from the supposedly starch-free flour, they may be indulging in sufficient starchy food to bring their malady to a speedy and fatal termination.

ORPHEUM THEATRE.

The Orpheum bill for next week will have as its joint headliner attractions Maurice, and Florence Walton, the world's most popular ball room dancers, who were the rage of Paris, London and New York, and Nance O'Neil and her company in the one-act play "In Self Defense" or "The Second Ash Tray." Miss O'Neil's engagement will be for one week only. Bert Fitzgibbon, the original Daffy Dill, whose droll, whimsical, farcical and burlesque ability never fails to hit the bull's eye of comedy, will give the audiences fifteen minutes of genuine enjoyment. Martin E. Johnson, the only white man to make the entire voyage of the South Sea Islands with Jack London in his little 45-foot yacht "The Snark," will show his own motion pictures of life in the far-off and little-known South Pacific Islands. Daisy Leon, the little prima donna, will contribute a fascinating turn in which her sweet vocalization plays a charming part. Roberto, the famous European juggler, will, with the assistance of Ben Verera, an excellent vocalist, furnish a unique and altogether entertaining performance. Next week will be the last of Maude Muller and Ed Stanley, and also of Horace Goldin in his series of illusions, The Old and the New and a Tiger God Too.

BRAWNY WOODSMEN TO CONFER.

Because the convention at Aberdeen of the International Union of Shingle Weavers, Saw-mill Workers and Woodsmen is the first since it broadened its scope and included all workers in the lumber industry, the gathering promises to be both large and instructive. The present organization is the logical development of the old Shingle Weavers' Union, which admitted only that class of workers, but at the Rochester convention of the American Federation of Labor its enlarged jurisdiction was recognized.

AN INVITATION

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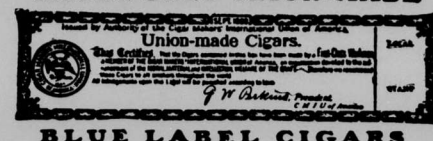
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WHAT MAKES PEOPLE BLIND.

Did you ever stop to think of the one hundred thousand blind people in the United States, and what caused their misfortune? Did it ever occur to you that about thirty thousand of these unfortunates are unnecessarily blind? Do you know that about twelve thousand of these are children who are blind because of the unfaithfulness of either the father or the mother? Are you aware that twelve thousand people are groping their way about in darkness due to injuries which in most instances could have been avoided by the installation in factories of proper safety devices? Twenty-five hundred of them are deprived from a livelihood because of granular lids, which is preventable by the application of proper remedies. Two thousand are deprived of their sight because of Fourth of July accidents. Fifteen hundred will never again see the light of day because of various causes, such as the drinking or absorbing of wood alcohol and the neglect of proper treatment of certain eye affections. If we look at these figures calmly, they are amazing. We can hardly believe that thirty thousand human beings are shut out from earning a livelihood, who might now be employed, self-supporting and productive of several million dollars' worth of labor, if preventive measures had been employed in their cases. We are a long-suffering people, but how much longer must we keep our eyes closed to the fact that if the doctor or midwife had dropped a 1 per cent solution of nitrate of silver into the eyes of the new-born babe, six thousand pairs of eyes would have been saved from the dreadful effects of gonorrheal ophthalmia. If the twelve thousand now sightless from injury had been employed in factories where safety devices were installed they would be producers instead of dependents. Granular lids or trachoma is amenable to treatment, yet twenty-five hundred persons were allowed to become blind from this cause. It must be a happy thought to all of us to know that the past two years has shown a marked diminution in the number of injuries from Fourth of July accidents. The use of wood alcohol, working in rooms where it is used or drinking "power-house whisky" or some of the various soft drinks containing wood alcohol, has caused a large number of persons to become totally blind. There will always be a certain number of cases of blindness, which cannot be avoided, but it is appalling to think that the sight of thirty thousand of those now blind could have been preserved. How shall we limit blindness in the future? By insisting that our children's eyes shall have proper care. By compelling our factories to install safety devices. By medical inspection of schools. The child sitting next to your child may have diphtheria and convey it to your child's eyes. By demanding a safe and sane Fourth of July in your own town. By abolishing the roller towel and by establishing such other hygienic measures as will tend to keep us healthy and free from disease.

CALIFORNIA METAL MINE PRODUCTION.

California shows an increase in output of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc in 1913, compared with 1912, according to preliminary figures compiled by Charles G. Yale, of the United States Geological Survey. The mine figures for 1912 were \$19,713,478 in gold and 1,300,136 ounces of silver; the estimates for 1913 indicate an output of gold valued at \$20,013,374 and 1,606,261 ounces of silver, an increase for 1913 of \$299,896 in gold and 306,125 ounces of silver. There are about 1100 producing metal mines in the State, and the deep mines are yielding about 2,700,000 tons of ore annually. It is probable that the increase in gold has come mainly from the deep mines, while the added quantity of silver has come from increased output of copper and lead-silver ores.

The producing deep gold mines of the State, which yield about 56 per cent of the total gold output each year, are between 450 and 500 in number and are situated in 26 counties. They have nearly 200 reduction plants, with a daily capacity of over 12,000 tons. The largest production from this source is derived from the five Mother Lode counties, where about 1,300,000 tons of ore are annually treated with an average recovery of \$3.70 a ton. During the year 1913 several of the old mines along the foothills and in the mountain counties have been reopened and equipped after lying idle for years, and some new "prospects" have been opened. It is a matter of encouragement to deep mining that the two deepest mines in the State—in Amador county—are in excellent ore and are in a prosperous condition. The Kennedy, at Jackson, is producing good ore from a vertical depth of 3600 feet, and the Argonaut from 3300 feet. The ore bodies in both these representative mines are large and well defined at the depths stated and the ore is profitably worked. At these and other quartz mines tailings are not allowed to pass into the streams as heretofore, by agreement with farming communities which claimed damage from such tailings. At the Kennedy four large elevating wheels lift the tailings and pass them to a 200-acre tract where they are deposited away from the streams that might carry them down to the farming lands.

PET ARGUMENT ABLY ANSWERED.

"Man has no inherent right to the franchise. He is given a voice in the government because the government in return may demand his life in service." Then why is not the ballot limited to men subject to military service? Men over 45 are exempt, yet they vote. Ministers at all ages are exempt, yet they vote. William I. Bowditch said: "The best fighters, the boys between 18 and 21, are not permitted to vote; the wisest voters, the men over 45, are not required to fight." The halt, the lame and the blind among men are freely admitted to the ballot box. Women are excluded, though they lose their lives in the service of their country oftener than men, for they provide the soldiers. Mary Johnston says: "Women do not bear arms, but they bear armies. More women have died in giving life since the Civil War than fell on both sides in that great struggle." Lucy Stone said. "Some woman risks her life every time a soldier is born into the world. For many years she does picket duty over his cradle. Later on, she is his quartermaster and prepares his rations. And when that boy grows to a man, shall he say to his mother, 'If you want to vote you must first go and kill somebody'? It is a coward's argument!"—"Woman's Journal."

A VICAR'S "DRINK POINTS."

The Rev. George Denyer, vicar of St. Paul's Church, Blackburn, issued some novel "drink points" in his parochial letter for November. He stated:

The man who can afford to get drunk is too rich.

The best thing to keep in the beer bottle is the cork.

If you get the best of whisky, it will get the best of you.

The man who tried to drown his sorrow in drink found that it could swim.

It costs a man more to have a seat in a public house than to have a seat in the church.

It takes a long time to age whisky, but it won't take long for whisky to age you.

Knowledge is power. That's why a professor gets \$1000 a year and a concrete brained fighter can get \$10,000 for an hour's work in the prize ring.—Cincinnati "Enquirer."

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FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1914.

Were half the power, that fills the world with
terror,
Were half the wealth, bestowed on camps and
courts,
Given to redeem the human mind from error
There were no need of arsenals nor forts.
—Henry W. Longfellow.

The minimum wage commission has elected H. A. Scheel as its secretary. Mr. Scheel was formerly connected with the State Department of Labor and the department of economics of the State University.

When the workers pay less attention to the prattle of demagogues and fools and begin to use their own brains in study and working out the problems that confront them, improvement will not only be certain but rapid. The idler who only talks and listens to others who simply talk, and never think, can get nowhere.

The "Chronicle" rejoices because the immigrant who will come here after the opening of the Panama Canal will be willing to work cheap, thus, according to this representative of greed, opening up new industries. Any industry which must depend upon cheap, underpaid labor for its existence cannot justify itself in the court of sound public opinion.

Michigan's Governor is displeased because the Department of Labor is making an investigation of the mining difficulties in his State. He says the department should have waited for the local authorities to handle the matter. He fails to state, however, how long the wait would last. It perhaps would have taken place after all those interested were dead and buried.

Five thousand clergymen throughout the country, members and correspondents of the Social Service Commissions of the various churches, have just received from the National Child Labor Committee a reminder that the last Sunday in January is Child Labor Day. The Committee is also asking several hundred college presidents, school superintendents, principals and teachers to bring the subject of child labor before their students and pupils on Monday, the 26th of January. To all who wish to observe Child Labor Day, three pamphlets will be sent upon request, free of charge, by the National Child Labor Committee, 105 East Twenty-second street, New York City.

HYPOCRISY AT WORK

The loud shouters against the existing order of things, as represented by the worthless and wanton Industrial Workers of the World, have again abundantly demonstrated their hypocrisy by their conduct in the ranks of the unemployed in this city and in other cities of the Pacific Coast.

These creatures are not, as some persons believe, simply pestiferous lunatics, but arrogant, insolent and vicious hypocrites anxious to prey upon the misfortunes of their fellow beings in order to promote their idiotic philosophy. They mix in among the idle men and talk like the vampires they are. It matters not to them that others may suffer hunger and cold because of their action so long as they are to gain the opportunity of spreading their propaganda.

The success of their doctrine depends upon the degree of ignorance and suffering and misery of those to whom they address themselves, and because of this they always crowd in amongst the unfortunate, for the minds of hungry men are not as alert to detect viciousness and deceit as under normal conditions.

These hypocrites have about exhausted the field of ignorant foreigners in this country and they are now devoting their attention to the unfortunate migratory workers who find themselves in distress. They are urging upon these men all sorts of dastardly vandalism, but without much success up to the present time in this city. No man who does not lend himself to their vicious purposes is immune from their slanderous tongues no matter what he has done in the interest of humanity.

These men, it is noticeable, always make themselves scarce where work is plentiful. They are not even on speaking terms with work, and will have none of it, though they are always talking to those who do the world's work and telling them that they rightly should have all the wealth of the world, while at the same time secretly happy in the thought that as long as things remain as they are at present, and knowing full well that their schemes greatly assist in keeping them so, they are safe in being assured of living without work at the expense of the poor fools they succeed in deluding.

Their main stock in trade lies in their ability to get some of their deluded followers in jail, charged with serious crimes. Then begins a nation-wide campaign to raise funds for their release. Denunciation, without discrimination, of all men and institutions save their own is then indulged in until funds have ceased to flow into their greedy coffers, when they quietly subside for a time and wax fat upon the proceeds. Great is the world-saving syndicalist who works the worker by preying upon his miseries.

There is consolation for these workers, however, in the fact that the organization which has been maintained by these workless babblers, known as the Industrial Workers of the World, is rapidly decaying and now consists of but a handful of members. It is passing because the American workers have become familiar with the methods and practices of its leaders and will have nothing further to do with them. It doubtless will pass completely out of existence shortly after the adoption of the literacy test as a requisite to admission of the immigrant. When the supply of ignorant immigrants is cut off, this organization of despair and disaster must of necessity die. It can only live where ignorance abounds. Intelligence and syndicalism blend about as well as milk and vinegar.

In the meantime, however, San Francisco is confronted with the problem of an influx of idle men with which it is at a loss to know just what to do. The city officials and a citizens' committee are endeavoring as best they can to house, feed and employ this army of workers, and the band of syndicalists who have mingled with the workers are obstructing in every conceivable manner the progress toward a solution of the vexing difficulty. They are organizing little clicks among the men and urging them to protest against this, that and the other thing and to constantly demand everything that is unreasonable and impossible, while the breeders of the discontent and trouble are trying with all their might to gain control of the headquarters provided for the idle men by the people of this city.

Those in charge of affairs are doing their best to provide suitable employment and the wherewithal to pay for it, and it is ardently to be hoped that they will at an early day find themselves in a position to offer employment to all. Then will we witness a scramble among the breeders of discord to get out of San Francisco and find new and more fertile fields for the spread of their propaganda, for there is nothing an Industrial Worker of the World so fears and despises as work. He will travel hundreds of miles to go around opportunities to work rather than walk a few feet and hazard being put to it.

Therefore, the sooner work is found to do the sooner will the city be rid of these creatures who breed trouble to no good purpose, and solely for their own advantage.

Fluctuating Sentiments

Jealousy is a source of great good, and a source of great evil. It engenders noble ambition, it engenders cruel malignity, it engenders harmful suspicion. Jealousy often stirs a person on to success. It often arouses his pride, and impels him to perform something high and lofty. The success others are attaining, the momentous tasks they are performing, animates him, and infuses him with a strong desire to vie with them, and surpass them both in the number and in the greatness of laudable acts. Jealousy will stimulate activity, will shut from our being dormant talents, and will put them into play for good or for evil. Cruel malignity in the form of unlawful and malicious acts can often be attributed to jealousy. Men who are jealous are generally over-suspicious. They suspect when there is absolutely no ground for suspicion. They inflict hardships, they fling cursed words on those around them. If you are imbued with jealousy, suppress it in some cases; in other cases let it stimulate you to action.—C. P. Hardeman.

The Tusayan Indians of North America were an actual confederacy living in seven villages on the heights of four mesas in northern Arizona, at the east of the Colorado canyon region. All these pueblos but one are still inhabited and by kindred people. This one village was founded in the latter part of the seventeenth century by fugitive Indians from the New Mexico Pueblos. Hopi is the name by which the Tusayans are known, and they are also called Moqui or Moki, whence the corruption "Monkey Indians." They are of the Shoshonean stock, and this means that their language is related to that of the other Shoshoneans. The Shoshoneans include such tribes as the Comanches, Shonshones, Utes and Piutes. The Hopi Indians weave fine blankets and are excellent potters and wood carvers. Their houses are built of stone set in mortar, and there are now about 2000 of these dwellings. The Hopi are of special interest to ethnologists, because they are perhaps the most marked examples of Indian life that remain.

In a little story of San Francisco life, Frank Norris put a description of the bay which is full of scenic splendor. He says "Then came the bay. To the East they could see Goat Island and the fleet of sailing ships anchored off the waterfront; while directly in their line of vision the island of Alcatraz, with its triple crown of forts, started from the surface of the water. Beyond was the Contra Costa shore, a vast streak of purple against the sky. The eye followed its sky-line Westward till it climbed, climbed, climbed up a long slope that suddenly leaped heavenward with the crest of Tamalpais, purple and still, looking always to the sunset like a great watching sphinx. Then further on the slope seemed to break like the breaking of an advancing billow and go tumbling, crumbling downward to meet the Golden Gate—the narrow inlet of green tidewater with its flanking Presidio. But farther than this the eye was stayed. Farther than this there was nothing but a vast illimitable plain of green—the open Pacific. At this hour the color of the scene was its greatest charm. Everything was seen through a haze of purple, from the low green hills in the Presidio reservation to the faint red mass of Mt. Diablo shrugging its rugged shoulder over the Contra Costa foothills. As the evening faded the West burned down to a dull red glow that overlaid the blue of the bay with a sheen of ruddy gold. Outlines were lost. The sky and land and the city's huddled roofs were one. Only the sheen of dull gold remained, piercing the single vast mass of purple like the blade of a golden sword."

Wit at Random

Rev. Caller—Well, Mrs. Mangles, and is the good man any better?

Mrs. Mangles—Oh, yes, sir. 'E's nearly all right agen, sir. 'E don't say 'is prayers no more of a night now, sir.—Sydney "Bulletin."

"I know of one married couple who never quarrel."

"Who are the wonderful pair?"

"The Smiths. She handles all the money that comes in, and he's afraid to open his mouth."

"I trust to have your order," wrote the merchant.

"In that case you have it," wrote back the other. "How long will you trust?"—Washington "Herald."

Personally we do not claim to be any great shakes of a detective, but when a woman is deep red on one cheek and light red on the other we know she isn't blushing.—Dallas "News."

Barefaced Junior—Yes, I'm trying to raise a mustache and I'm wondering what color it will be when it comes out.

Miss Green—Gray, I should say, at the rate it appears to be growing.—Yale "Record."

A large, slouchy colored man went shuffling down the road whistling like a lark. His clothes were ragged and his shoes were out at toes and heels, and he appeared to be in the depths of poverty for all his mirth.

As he passed a prosperous-looking house a man stepped out from the doorway and hailed him. "Hey, Jim! I got a job for you. Do you want to make a quarter?"

"No, sah," said the ragged one. "I done got a quarter."—"Everybody's Magazine."

Smith—Have you any abandoned farms for sale?

Real Estate Agent—I will have one in about two weeks that I just sold to Jones!

She walked in and banged a hunk of yellow substance on the counter. "This," she announced sarcastically, "is the soap that does the washin' itself. It's the soap that makes washin' a pleasure; it's the soap that—"

"That ain't soap, ma'am," interrupted the grocer, as he took the substance in his hand and examined it. "Your little girl was here yesterday for half a pound of cheese and half a pound of soap. That's the cheese."

"The cheese!" exclaimed the woman. "Then that accounts for the other thing."

"Why, I lay awake the whole night wondering what made the Welsh rarebit we had taste so queer."—Pittsburg "Chronicle-Telegraph."

One of the orators in the recent campaign remarked that the statistical honesty of Tammany was about like that of the maid who received a weekly allowance of \$1 in order that a favorite cat might have a pound of chopped meat each day. Pussy kept getting thinner and thinner; and finally the master of the house openly accused the maid of defrauding the cat of its meat in order to pocket the money. To determine the matter pussy was put on the scales. They indicated one pound exactly. "You see," said the maid. "The cat had her pound of meat this morning, and there it is."

"There's the pound of meat, all right," said the master, "but where's the cat?"

Miscellaneous

A ROBUST BUSINESS MAN.

By J. J. Galvin.

John Bland was a robust business man, Successful, safe, and square; His store he ran on the courtesy plan, And called it the People's Fair.

The place was sanitary from
The basement to the roof,
And all the goods he carried were
Of highest union proof.

He advertised in all the press,
For that's the thing that works;
But the very best ad. John Bland ever had
Was his force of faithful clerks.

The payroll showed four hundred men;
Of women, full six score;
And things were always humming in
That big department store.

They were a happy bunch, these clerks,
Well paid and well togged out,
And they cheered the name of Johnnie Bland
In the country roundabout.

One day John Bland was taken ill;
Was forced to keep his bed.
"Transfusion of blood might save his life,"
Was what the doctors said.

Up spoke four hundred stalwart men—
Six score of women, too:
"If good, red blood will save his life,
We'll pull our captain through."

Then they wreathed him an arch of forget-me-nots,
O'erhanging a Star of Hope;
And entwined in a bed of roses red
These words for his bioscope:

"You must get well, you will get well;
We miss you more than words can tell.
The store's all right, and so are we,
But we want the head of our family."

These loving words bore a magical charm
To the man who was safe and square,
And soon John Bland, in smiling strength,
Was back at the People's Fair.

He advertised in all the press,
For that's the thing that works;
But the very best ad. John Bland ever had
Was his force of faithful clerks.

ENVIRONMENT.

By George Matthew Adams.

Environment is self atmosphere. Also it's the invisible power of circumstances that always stays around within call. Which is to say, that environment is the servant of every man.

You can be somebody right where you are.

Environment is a personal affair. So, if your present environment hinders you, walk away from it. Hunt out a new environment. Men and women who form the habit of getting things done make their own environment, hour by hour—day by day.

You can be somebody right where you are.

People worth while to this world make their own environment. And they make it so attractive that it draws human beings their way. You, who employ, surround yourself with cheerful workers. You, who are employed, keep your mind saturated with cheerful thoughts. Your environment is what you choose it to be. Add to your worth stature.

You can be somebody right where you are.

American Federation of Labor Letter

Engravers Win Dispute.

The St. Paul Twin City Photo-Engravers' Union announces the settlement of differences between the organization and the "Daily News" of that city. This was made possible because of an agreement between the union and the St. Paul Engraving Company, which does the engraving work for the paper in question.

To Reduce the Work Day.

Thirty unions in the London engineering and shipbuilding trades have declared for a forty-eight-hour week without a reduction of wages. At a conference held recently to discuss the question, a committee was appointed to call on the employers in the event the latter are inclined to discuss the question. In all the large industrial centers an active educational campaign is planned.

Human Life, \$75.

One of the last scenes of the ghastly Triangle fire, March 25, 1911, in New York, was enacted when Surrogate Fowler signed an order permitting the administrators of the estates of nine victims to settle their claims against the owner of the building for \$75 apiece. It is said the money was paid by a casualty company in which the owner was insured.

To Combat "Tipping" Custom.

The recently formed Federation of Pullman Porters have received a promise of assistance, it is said, from the railroad brotherhoods in a campaign against the present "tipping" system on Pullman cars. These workers say various commercial associations have passed resolutions condemning the practice and the porters believe these organizations will aid them in the passage of an anti-tipping law. The agitation will undoubtedly make public the low wages and other conditions under which the porters are forced to labor.

Waiters Win at Cleveland.

At Cleveland the strike of waiters, cooks and other employees against several hotels has ended, so far as the Hollenden and Colonial are concerned. At a conference the managers granted better working conditions, a working week of six days, and a wage increase of \$2.50 a month. The original wage demand was a \$5 a month increase. The strikers have returned to work. The Statler hotel refused to enter the conference, and now the strikers will devote their energies toward convincing the management that the policy of the Hollenden and the Colonial is better business.

Would Move Men to Jobs.

The labor commissioners of several States have formed the American Association of Public Employment Officers, which will interest itself in placing unskilled unemployed in sections where this labor is in demand. The speakers declared the problem is an interstate one. The Federal government will be urged to establish agencies, and the meeting favored establishment of public employment offices in those States where none now exist. Co-operation between the State exchanges was urged, as was also the publication of bulletins relative to the question at issue.

Big Talk By Anti-Unionists.

The strike of teamsters in Seattle for better conditions has furnished the Employers' Association of Washington an opportunity to indulge in "big talk," which sounds familiar to the organized wage workers. The Employers' Association, of course, has an abiding faith in the non-union shop, and with this thought in view it specifies as follows: "The allegation has been made that the

Employers' Association had given out word that they intend to crush union labor in this city. This statement is true to the extent that we will endeavor to have the principles of our association carried out in our institutions."

What Figures Show.

In its report for the year 1912, just issued by the Massachusetts State Bureau of Statistics, that year witnessed the greatest number of strikes in that State since 1881. The statistics also convey the interesting information that the strikers were more successful than in the other years, as 61 per cent of them gained better conditions than existed before striking, while a fraction over 35 per cent succeeded in securing all their demands. The number who failed to secure any of their demands was 39 per cent, but this is lower than previous years, for it is shown that in 1911 the failures were 42.7 per cent; in 1910 51.8 per cent, and in 1909 45.1 per cent. The report comments on the fact as "remarkable" that 62 per cent of all strikers were employed in the textile trades.

Guard Their Dollars Best.

In words that cannot be mistaken, the Interstate Commerce Commission, in its annual report to Congress, charges that American railroads guard their dollars in a manner that must command admiration, while they are negligent of human lives. The report says: "The auditing and checking system used for detecting the dishonesty of employees are marvels of ingenuity and careful attention to detail, but means of determining whether trains are operated in accordance with requirements of safety and in conformity with the rules are entirely lacking. It would seem that adequate inspection and supervision of the work of employees to insure safety in operation would be amply justified from the standpoint of economy alone."

The commission calls attention to the custom of using inexperienced men to flag trains, while the overspeeding of employees is mentioned as another reason why accidents occur. The commission recommends that Congress give it greater power to inspect roadways and rails as a preventive measure against wrecks.

Convicts on Roads.

Several speakers discussed the question of using convicts on the roads at the session of the American Road Builders' Association. These delegates agreed that prisoners should be so employed, both from a standpoint of morals and as a saving to the State. State Geologist Pratt of North Carolina urged that the prisoners be divided into three classes, and by good conduct the prisoner would be permitted to reach the first class, which would consist of "honor" men. State Highway Commissioner Wilson of Virginia endorsed these suggestions. He said: "A certain amount of outdoor work is necessary for the health of the prisoners. The State should not be vindictive and ruin his health and starve his family while making him pay the penalty of a crime. If used on the roads the men should be paid fair wages, with the actual cost of their keep subtracted and should be paid a fair amount for overtime and extra work. House the men well in sanitary, scientifically constructed camps. Give them good food and see to it that the guards play square with them. Personally, I believe long-term men can be trusted to keep faith. Encourage the families of prisoners to stick by them, to visit them often, and write to them. Make it plain that when they serve their sentence the State is willing to give them a fresh start. Let the State board of health have control of the camps. Give the men books and magazines. The State will be a hundred times repaid, not only in new roads, but in new citizens who will be a credit to the community."



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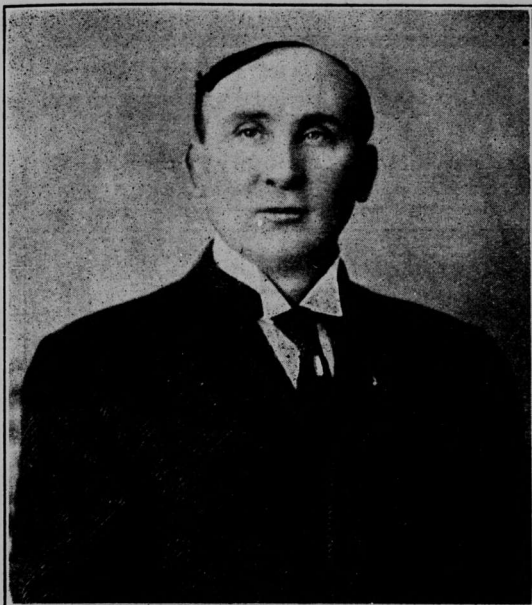
To inspect our new offices located
at 602-610 Pantages Bldg., 935 Market
St. Information gladly given.
Membership 50c. a month.

**The Union Hospital
Association**

Telephone, Douglas 952.

ASPIRES TO OFFICE.

It is announced that J. M. Murphy of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen is a candidate for Secretary of State to succeed the incumbent, Frank C. Jordan.

**J. M. MURPHY**

During the last three sessions of the State Legislature, Mr. Murphy acted as the legislative representative of his order at Sacramento and did some very effective work in the interest of labor measures.

Mr. Murphy is said to have the indorsement of the railway orders, consisting of the engineers, conductors, firemen and trainmen for the office to which he aspires.

DEGENERATION.*By Ralph Korngold.*

A vender of picture frames, canvassing in the South, knocked on the door of a cotton-mill worker's cabin.

A haggard woman opened the door, but upon solicitation declined to buy a frame. The canvasser, to encourage her, told her that her neighbor had just bought one. He received this answer:

"Well, if I had thirteen children like that woman has, I, too, could afford to buy picture frames; but I have only four."

It is needless to say that the thirteen, as well as the four, worked in the cotton mill.

Here, then, is one place where Roosevelt's theory of anti-suicide can find defenders among the working class.

Here, where child labor is prevalent, children are an economic asset.

They count as so many horses or cows or pigs.

But think to what extent parents must have degenerated to be able to take that view of their own children!

Yet, this poor woman is not to blame. She is a victim of economic conditions and the environment they create.

The wages of adults are so small in the cotton mill districts of the South that there is a strong temptation to send the children to work, especially when the opportunity is provided. Furthermore, everybody in her neighborhood did the same. She herself had no doubt worked in the cotton mill when a little girl. It seemed to her the natural order of things.

But what do you think of a system which makes possible such monstrous conditions—which not only snatches the child from school, but actually kills the parent's love and makes them regard their offspring as so many little animals born into the world to labor almost from the time they are old enough to toddle about?

HAVE YOU MET HIM?

While telling good stories, reciting poetry, boosting labels and advocating unionism, Organizer Gansler repeated the following for the edification of a crowd of union men:

He said he was a union man and he thought he was, at that—

But we noticed that upon his head he wore a Stetson hat!

He boosted for the label with a most pugnacious holler—

But his necktie didn't have it, and neither did his collar!

He said he thought a "scab" was made of the meanest dirt,

But, despite his indignation, he had on a sweat-shop shirt.

He swore that "business interests" made the union man "the goat,"

But there wasn't any Garment Workers' label in his coat!

His speeches in the union hall were patriotic rousers—

But he never asked the salesman to show him "union" trousers.

For breakfast he ate Grape Nuts, and he drank non-union booze,

And he wore non-union clothing and bought non-union shoes—

And when with words of righteous wrath, he got up to stir 'em,

From his nether pocket hung a tag of "Duke's" or Durham—

Or, when he prattled "unionism," which was his favorite hobby,

As like as not he puffed upon a trust-made "Little Bobby."

Oh, sure he was a union man—if you could hear him tell—

His brand of unionism must make them smile in—Battle Creek!

If there is any individual in any part of the world who has any better method of collecting the postal revenues than through the use of the postage stamp, that person would be received with open arms by the United States postoffice department, writes Frederic J. Haskin. The department is the recipient of many notions as to substitutes for postage stamps, but it reports that to date nothing has been developed which embodies all of the very practical and direct advantages of the stamp. It is admitted that there is a possibility that a successful substitute may yet be found, but the departmental officials add that the tendency now is to extend rather than to curtail the stamp system. It requires approximately 13,000,000,000 stamps and pieces of stamped paper to accommodate the postal needs of the people of the country, and they come in 124 varieties and denominations. The one and two cent stamps represent 10 out of every 13 issued by the government, including postal cards and newspaper wrappers.

One who believes in standing for absolute principle can never indorse some political scheme on the ground that "this time it doesn't count." One who believes it wrong to meet force with force cannot retain the privilege of approving some particular war or some particular act of self-defense, which seems to him to be useful.—John Jay Chapman.

PRINTING PRESSMEN.

There has been no change in the strike situation of the pressmen and assistants during the past week, both sides apparently standing firm in the positions they assumed six months ago.

Unions are urged to continue the financial assistance to the strikers, as victory is assured if the men can hold out.

MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and secretaries' office, 68 Haight. The regular weekly session of the board of directors was held Tuesday, January 6, 1914, President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Transfers withdrawn: W. W. Allen, Local No. 99, Portland; Ike Mendoza, Local No. 153, San Jose.

Resigned: H. Dykmans, Mrs. E. S. Church.

Members knowing themselves delinquent can pay the amount to A. S. Morey, financial secretary, and avoid publication.

L. T. Case died at his home, 2602 East Tenth street, Oakland, Tuesday, December 30, 1913, and was buried Friday at 2 p. m., the funeral band being in attendance. Case was 31 years of age, and leaves many friends in the organization.

Jacob Keller, a native of Germany, 78 years of age, and a member of this union since 1873, died at his home in Oakland, January 5th, and was buried Tuesday, January 6th, from Freeman and Cox undertaking parlors. The funeral band was in attendance. Keller was well known by the older members of this local. He leaves a widow to mourn his loss. His many friends extend their sincere sympathies to the bereaved widow.

Leaders and contractors of cafe engagements will please take notice that the new classification and overtime price after midnight will take effect on January 19, 1914. Any leader not receiving notice from the secretary's office can obtain particulars upon application.

Mr. Wm. Stross is reported seriously ill with typhoid pneumonia at his home in Oakland.

WORLD AND WOMAN'S FREEDOM*By John Stuart Mill, in "Subjection of Women."*

What is the peculiar character of the modern world—the difference which chiefly distinguishes modern institutions, modern social ideas, modern life itself, from those of times long past? It is, that human beings are no longer born to their place in life, and chained down by an inexorable bond to the place they are born to, but are free to employ their faculties, and such favorable chances as offer, to achieve the lot which may appear to them most desirable. . . . The old theory was that the least possible should be left to the choice of the individual agent, that all he had to do should, as far as practicable, be laid down for him by superior wisdom. Left to himself he was sure to go wrong. The modern conviction, the fruit of a thousand years of experience, is that things in which the individual is the person directly interested, never go right but as they are left to his own discretion; and that any regulation of them by authority, except to protect the rights of others, is sure to be mischievous. . . .

One thing we may be certain of—that what is contrary to women's nature to do, they will never be made to do by simply giving their nature free play. The anxiety of mankind in behalf of nature, for fear lest nature should not succeed in effecting its purpose, is an altogether unnecessary solicitude. What women by nature cannot do, it is quite superfluous to forbid them from doing. What they can do, but not so well as the men who are their competitors, compensation suffices to exclude them from, since nobody asks for protective duties and bounties in favor of women; it is only asked that the present bounties and protective duties in favor of men should be recalled. Whatever women's services are most wanted for, the free play of competition will hold out the strongest inducements to them to undertake. And, as the words imply, they are most wanted for the things for which they are most fit, by the apportionment of which to them, the collective faculties of the two sexes can be applied on the whole with the greatest sum of valuable result.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held January 2, 1914.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President Merryfield. President Gallagher arrived later.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary-Treasurer McTiernan absent.

Reading of Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Iron, Steel and Tin Workers—James McKay, vice John Babick. Beer Bottlers—Adolph Schwamel, vice J. Karuza, and A. J. Rogers, John Golobic. Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—John Myers, William Cummings, vice C. Baker and B. Dukeman. Sign Painters—L. W. Walther, Joe Flatley. Post Office Clerks—Jno. Dunnigan, Jno. M. Redmond, Louis E. Deere. Web Pressmen No. 4—Daniel Murphy, Thomas Rutherford. Chauffeurs—S. Dixon, L. Cooperman. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From International Wood Carvers' Union, in reference to local withdrawing from Council. From Joint Strike Committee of Pressmen, thanking Council and affiliated unions for assistance. From Tobacco Workers' International Union, in reference to calendars for 1914; request contained in the foregoing was ordered complied with. From Light and Power Council, thanking Council and affiliated unions for assistance.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Stationary Firemen No. 18, Lawrence, Mass., appeal for assistance.

Referred to Label Section—From United Textile Workers No. 882, Milwaukee, in reference to union label hosiery.

From Sailors' Union of the Pacific, inclosing copy of resolutions urging the immediate passage of the Seamen's bill, and requesting Council to indorse same. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Resolutions were submitted by Delegate Hoffman (Housesmiths) in reference to the distribution of rifles by the Government. Moved that the resolutions be filed. Amendment, that the resolutions be referred to the law and legislative committee; amendment carried.

Donations were received from the following unions: Waiters, Bindery Women, Bootblacks, Post Office Clerks, Web Pressmen, Brewery Workmen, Horseshoers, Machinists, Bakers No. 24, Butchers, Moving Picture Operators, Mailers, Steam Shovelmen No. 29, Blacksmiths' Helpers, Musicians, Chauffeurs, Coopers, Elevator Constructors, Stereotypers.

Reports of Unions—Pressmen—Have issued a statement dealing with the strike situation; requested unions to refrain from giving names to the city directory, as it was printed under non-union conditions. Glove Workers—Business dull; 35 members idle. Musicians—Business bad; six hundred out of work. Bakers—Business dull; two hundred out of work; are paying out-of-work benefits. Cloak Makers—Sixty-five per cent of membership idle. Waiters—Business very bad; seven hundred out of work. Carpenters No. 483—Business dull; seven hundred out of work. Beer Bottlers—Members working 4 days a week; 25 out of work. Cigar Makers—Business dull; one hundred men out of work due to the importation of cigars from the Philippine Islands. Cooks—Business dull; two hundred men out of work. Carpenters No. 1082—Three hundred and fifty men out of work. Milk Wagon Drivers—Business good. Millmen—Business bad; eight hundred men out of work. Housesmiths—Two hundred men out of work—Painters No. 19—Seven hundred men out of work. Bartenders—

Two hundred men out of work. Shoe Clerks—All working; will endeavor to have all shoe stores close at 6 p. m. on Saturdays. Teamsters—Two hundred men out of work. Riggers and Stevedores—Fifteen hundred men out of work. Machinists—Two hundred and fifty men out of work.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the communication from the Poultry Producers' Association, relative to the payment of hall rent for mass meeting, be filed. Recommended that the Council donate \$50 for the assistance of the miners in Calumet, and that the secretary request the President of the United States to investigate; concurred in. Recommended that the communication from the Stationary Firemen's Union be referred back with the information that this Council has not indorsed the Union Hospital Association, and that the union should be guided accordingly. Recommended that the communication from the District Council of Cement Workers, relative to building wooden wharves, be filed; concurred in. On the communication from the Hoisting Engineers in reference to jurisdiction between electrical workers and engineers, committee recommends that the subject matter be referred to the A. F. of L. for a decision; concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committee—Reported that a sub-committee of three were appointed to confer with the officers of the United Laborers for the purpose of ascertaining upon what terms and to what extent said union would encourage and permit the organization of a union of migratory workers in this city. Moved that the report of the committee be concurred in; carried.

President Gallagher outlined the work of the committee of the Board of Supervisors, and a discussion on the subject was had.

President Gallagher introduced Miss La Porte, representing the Kalamazoo corset workers, who addressed the Council and requested moral and financial assistance in furthering the boycott against the Kalamazoo Corset Company of said city.

New Business—Moved that the Council refund \$250 donated by the Sailors' Union to the Darrow fund; carried.

Receipts—Bootblacks, \$12; Post Office Clerks, \$16; Steam Engineers, \$24; Bakery Wagon Drivers, \$8; Typographical, \$40; Bookbinders, \$12; Pile Drivers, \$48; Steam Fitters No. 509, \$8; Photo Engravers, \$16; Boot and Shoe Workers, \$24; Plumbers, \$36; Bindery Women, \$16; Musicians, \$32; Coopers, \$16; Elevator Constructors, \$12. Total dues, \$320. Label Section, \$5; Donation to Miners, \$5; Wheatland Fund, \$5; Unions on strike, \$714.30. Total receipts, \$1049.30.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$6; stenographers, \$46; Pacific Telephone Co., \$13.97; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Printing Pressmen, \$357.15; Light and Power Council, \$357.15; "Labor Clarion," \$30; W. N. Brunt Co., \$2.50; Hall rent, \$57.50; Refund to Sailors, \$250; Western Federation of Miners, \$55; Wheatland Defense Fund, \$5; Label Section, \$5. Total expenses, \$1282.27.

Council adjourned at 11:50 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

We may lament as we please the follies and errors of the thousand-headed populace who stand for us in the place traditionally held in history by consecrated sovereigns; but each of us would rather be a citizen than even the proudest subject. Whoever does not feel this spirit in himself cannot know in his inner heart what the name American means.—Barret Wendell.

S. N. WOOD & CO.

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters For MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

Union Label of the United Brewery Workmen.



Union Made and Bottled

OF AMERICA

COPYRIGHT & TRADE MARK REGISTERED 1903

When drinking beer, see that this Label is on the label of bottle.

Orpheum

O'Farrell Street bet. Powell and Stockton

Safest and Most Magnificent Theatre in America.
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon.

MATINEE EVERY DAY.

A MARVELOUS NEW SHOW.

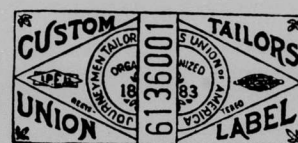
MAURICE, AND FLORENCE WALTON, World's Most Popular Ball Room Dancers; NANCE O'NEIL AND CO. in "In Self Defense" or "The Second Ash Tray" (one week only); BERT FITZGIBBON, The Original Daffy Dill; MARTIN JOHNSON'S TRAV-
ELOGUES, Stories and Pictures of the Jack London Tour of the South Sea Islands; DAISY LEON, The Little Prima Donna; ROBERTO, Europe's Famous Juggler, assisted by BEA VERERA, the famous Singer; MAUDE MULLER and ED STANLEY; WORLD'S NEWS IN MOTION VIEWS. Last week HORACE GOLDIN, The Royal Illusionist, presenting The Old and The New and a Tiger God Too.

Evening Prices, 10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00.
Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10, 25, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment, you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wage.



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.

UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

STATEMENT

of the Condition and Value of the Assets and Liabilities
of
The Hibernia Savings and Loan Society
HIBERNIA BANK
Dated December 31, 1913

ASSETS.

1—Bonds of the United States (\$5,050,000.00), of the State of California and Cities and Counties thereof (\$5,867,275.00) of the State of New York (\$951,000.00), the actual value of which is.....	\$12,398,440.52
2—Cash in Vault: U. S. Gold and Silver Coin	\$2,778,507.92
Checks.....	30,723.56
	2,809,231.48
3—Miscellaneous Bonds (\$5,408,000.00), the actual value of which is.....	5,419,229.33
	\$20,626,901.33

They are:

"San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$476,000.00), "Southern Pacific Branch Railway Company of California 6 per cent Bonds" (\$340,000.00), "Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco Terminal 4 per cent Bonds" (\$150,000.00), "Western Pacific Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$213,000.00), "San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$30,000.00), "Northern California Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$83,000.00), "Northern Railway Company of California 5 per cent Bonds" (\$120,000.00), "Market Street Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds" (\$728,000.00), "Los Angeles Pacific Railroad Company of California Refunding 5 per cent Bonds" (\$400,000.00), "Los Angeles Railway Company of California 5 per cent Bonds" (\$334,000.00), "The Omnibus Cable Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$167,000.00), "Sutter Street Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$150,000.00), "Gough Street Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$20,000.00), "Ferries and Cliff House Railway Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$6,000.00), "San Francisco, Oakland and San Jose Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$5,000.00), "The Merchants' Exchange 7 per cent Bonds" (\$1,400,000.00), "San Francisco Gas & Electric Company 4½ per cent Bonds" (\$535,000.00), "Los Angeles Gas & Electric Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$100,000.00), "Spring Valley Water Company 4 per cent Bonds" (\$50,000.00), "German House Association 6 per cent Bonds" (\$101,000.00).

4—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	34,041,389.89
The condition of said Promissory Notes and debts is as follows: They are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, which is situated at the corner of Market, McAllister and Jones Streets, in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and the payment thereof is secured by First Mortgages on Real Estate within this State and the States of Oregon and Nevada. Said Promissory Notes are kept and held by said Corporation at its said office, which is its principal place of business, and said notes and debts are there situated.	
5—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	484,780.00
The condition of said Promissory Notes and debts is as follows: They are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, which is situated as aforesaid, and the payment thereof is secured by pledge and hypothecation of Bonds of Railroad and Quasi-Public Corporations and other securities.	
6—(a) Real Estate situated in the City and County of San Francisco (\$1,936,214.49), and in the County of Santa Clara (\$12,647.44), in this State, the actual value of which is.....	1,948,861.93
(b) The Land and Building in which said Corporation keeps its office, the actual value of which is.....	983,288.50
The condition of said Real Estate is that it belongs to said Corporation, and part of it is productive.	
7—Interest on Loans and Bonds—Uncollected and Accrued	213,580.10
Total Assets.....	\$58,298,801.75

LIABILITIES.

1—Said Corporation owes Deposits amounting to and the actual value of which is	\$54,474,351.04
(Number of Depositors, 85,185.) (Average Amount of Deposits, \$639.48).	
2—Contingent Funds—Accrued Interest on Loans and Bonds....	\$ 213,580.10
3—Reserve Fund, Actual Value	3,610,870.61
	3,824,450.71
Total Liabilities.....	\$58,298,801.75

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

By CHARLES MAYO, President.

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY.

By R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

State of California,
City and County of San Francisco—ss.

CHARLES MAYO and R. M. TOBIN, being each duly sworn, each for himself, says: That said CHARLES MAYO is President and that said R. M. TOBIN is Secretary of THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, the corporation above mentioned, and that the foregoing statement is true.

CHARLES MAYO, President.
R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of January, 1914.

CHAS. T. STANLEY,

Notary Public in and for the City and County of
San Francisco, State of California.U
N
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NM
A
D
E
!!**Demand the Union Label****On Your Printing, Bookbinding
and Photo Engravings**

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

**The German Savings
and Loan Society**

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of
San Francisco.

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment
of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets
RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Clement and Seventh Ave.
HAIGHT STREET BRANCH, S. W. Cor. Haight and Belvedere Streets

December 31st, 1913:

Assets	\$56,823,600.56
Capital actually paid up in Cash.....	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds.....	1,807,404.18
Employees Pension Fund	166,570.12
Number of Depositors.....	64,639

Office Hours—10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.,
except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday
evenings from 6:30 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.
for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1913, a
dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was
declared.

A "treat that can't be beat"**Old Gilt Edge
Whiskey**

Rye

Bourbon



SEE that the Bartender who waits on
you wears one of these
Buttons. Color: Jan.,
Black on Pink.

Summerfield & Haines**UNION-MADE
CLOTHING****COR. SIXTH AND MARKET**

Agents Carhartt Overalls

**Golden Gate
Compressed Yeast**

Save tin foil wrappers with labels at-
tached for silverware and picture premiums.
Office, 26 Mint avenue, San Francisco.

Allied Printing Trades Council

525 MARKET STREET, ROOM 703.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Douglas 3178.



JANUARY, 1914.

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
†Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.
- (37) Altwater Printing Co.....2565 Mission
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....166 Valencia
(77) Bardell Art Printing Co.....343 Front
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....138 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....718 Mission
(69) Brower, Marcus.....346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. Co.....880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....942 Market
(176) *California Press.....340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....3358 Twenty-second
(22) Colonial Press.....516 Mission
(206) Cottle Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(157) Davis, H. L. Co.....25 California
(179) Donaldson & Moir.....568 Clay
(46) Eastman & Co.....220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....897 Valencia
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.....4534 Mission
(215) Fletcher, E. J.....325 Bush
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....42 Second
(140) Goldwin Printing Co.....1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....540 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....3 Hardie Place
(127) *Halle, R. H.....261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....263 Bush
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....259 Natoma
(216) Hughes Press.....2040 Polk
(185) Iler Printing Co., Inc.....516 Mission
(42) Jewish Voice.....340 Sansome
(124) Johnson, E. C. & Co.....1272 Folsom
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....1203 Fillmore
(50) Latham & Swallow.....243 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....3388 Nineteenth
(23) Majestic Press.....315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....77 Fourth
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(1) Miller & Miller.....619 Washington
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....362 Clay
(58) Monahan, John.....311 Battery
(24) Morris-Sheridan Co.....343 Front
(92) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....445 Sacramento
(76) McCracken Printing Co.....806 Laguna
(79) McElvaine & Baer.....1182 Market
(80) McLean, A. A.....218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....154 Fifth
(149) North Beach Record.....535 Montgomery Ave.
(104) Owl Printing Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....2484 Sacramento
(187) *Pacific Ptg. Co.....38 First
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....753 Market
(110) Phillips, Wm.....317 Front
(143) Progress Printing Co.....228 Sixth
(64) *Richmond Banner, The.....320 Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....517 Columbus Ave.
(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....818 Mission
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....818 Mission
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....324 Clay
(27) Stern Printing Co.....527 Commercial
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....1264 Market
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....66 Turk
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co., N.E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....30 Sharon
(36) West End Press.....2385 California
(147) Western Printing Co.....82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co.....320 First
(34) Williams, Jos.....410 Fourteenth
(41) *Williams Printing Co.....348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....1071 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....560 Mission
(233) Gee & Son, R. S.....523 Clay
(231) Haule, A. L. Bindery Co.....509 Sansome
(225) Hogan, John F. Co.....343 Front
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....523-531 Clay
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....751 Market

- (110) Phillips, Wm.....317 Front
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....545-547 Mission
(200) Slater, John A.....147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....117 Grant Ave.
(133) Webster, Fred.....Ecker and Stevenson

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (240) National Carton and Label Company.....412-414 Mission
(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

- (232) Torbet, P.....69 City Hall Ave.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(235) Mitchell Post Card Co.....3363 Army
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....Third and Market
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....44-46 East
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....316 Fourteenth
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(119) *L'Echo de L'Ouest.....620 Clay
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(84) *San Rafael Independent.....San Rafael, Cal.
(194) *San Rafael Tocsin.....San Rafael, Cal.
(67) Sausalito News.....Sausalito, Cal.
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (205) Brown, Wm., Engraving Co., 109 New Mont-
gomery.
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(158) San Francisco Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS

- Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
San Jose Engraving Co., 32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co., 919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co., 826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co., 327 E. Weber St., Stockton

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST.

- The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.
- American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe mfrs.
California Saw Works, 715 Brannan.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness makers, 1059 Market.
National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Funeral Work a Specialty

Phone Mission 5988

J. J. O'Connor
Florist

2756 Mission Street

Between 23rd and 24th

SAN FRANCISCO

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

Two members of No. 21 have departed for the Union Printers' Home within the week. Wm. A. Gallagher left Sunday morning and James P. Hartnett said goodbye to his friends on the morning of Tuesday, January 6th.

The Polk Street "Journal" (R. P. Shapro, proprietor, 1303 Polk street) is now being printed in a union office and bears the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council. The Polk Street "Gazette," published by R. M. Brown, continues to be printed in the non-union establishment of Danner & Co., and the Allied Council is making a successful campaign to withdraw advertising from the "Gazette" until such time as its publisher shall see fit to have his paper printed under union conditions.

Section 20, Article V. I. T. U. By-Laws, as amended by the Nashville convention, provides that "any member who has been suspended from membership and subsequently reinstated in accordance with the laws of the International Typographical Union, shall not be entitled to any benefit if death occurs within three months after such reinstatement.

Another important change in international law is Section 11, Article III, By-Laws, which provides that "No member of a subordinate union shall be entitled to vote for delegates to the International Typographical Union convention unless his or her card shall have been deposited with the secretary fifteen days preceding said election."

The label committee is doing good work, if one may judge from the tone of the answers received from those whose non-label printing has caused receipt of communications from the committee. The label is the best business-getter the union has, and the fact that it can be had for the asking in any office entitled to its use, should make it easy for our members to greatly increase the demand among the business men they patronize.

Mrs. Craig Leek of the "Call" chapel is confined to her home with a serious illness, and Harry Ward of the same chapel is still at the St. Francis hospital, though improving.

At the last meeting of Tacoma Typographical Union three members, J. W. Wood, Rush Faler and C. C. Anderson, were expelled for ratting.

The following list contains the names of all those who are eligible to run for I. T. U. offices at the election next May, as all candidates not announced in the January "Journal" are barred: President, Hawkes, Charles E., New York; Scott, Marsden G., New York. Vice-President, Barrett, Walter W., Chicago; Casey, Henry V., Binghamton; Hitchens, Edwin L., Cincinnati; Shrewsbury, S. M., Nashville. Secretary-Treasurer, Brownfield, Charles W., Binghamton; Carson, William J., Imperial Valley; Hays, J. W., Minneapolis; Perry C. W., New Orleans. Delegates for A. F. of L., Bonnington, F. G., San Francisco; Campbell, Robert, Dallas; Fear, Charles W., Joplin, Mo.; Hayes, Max S., Cleveland; McCullough, T. W., Omaha; McDevitt, Edward P., Steubenville, Ohio; Morrison, Frank, Chicago; Peate, H. C., Lincoln, Neb.; Portenar, A. J., New York; Rodriguez, Armand E., New York; Sprunk, Otto C., Detroit; Stevenson, Hugh, Toronto; Vandervelt, Henry L., Paterson, N. J.; Wise, Joseph A., Indianapolis. Home Trustees, Bleaken, John C., Calgary, Can.; Grimes, William W., New York; Lacher, Martin, Denver; McCaffrey, Thomas, Colorado Springs; McKee, Walter H., New York; McLaughlin, W. J., Buffalo; Merritt, George B., Cheyenne, Wyo.; Nicholas, George P., Baltimore; O'Leary, William E., Boston; Taylor, Bert, Toledo; Walden, J. W., Clarksburg, W. Va.; Whittemore, Charles H., Albany; Wilson, Anna C., Washington, D. C.; Wood, C. L., Fort Worth. Home Agent, Canty, John, Chicago; Faries, Walter, Philadelphia; Johnson, Joe M., Washington, D. C.; Roberts, F. C., Washington, D. C.

DIRECTORY OF LABOR COUNCIL UNIONS

Labor Council—Meets every Friday at 8 P. M. at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 P. M. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursday at 7:30 P. M. Label Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislative Committee meets at call of chairman. Headquarters phones, Market 56; Home M 1226. Label Section—Meets first and third Wednesdays, at 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 93 Steuart.
Associated Union Steam Shovelmen No. 2—Meet second Sunday each month at 12 o'clock at 215 Hewes Bldg.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 2—Meet alternative Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 3—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters, No. 5—Meet alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker), No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Garibaldi Hall, Broadway and Kearny.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Crackers)—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 804 Mission.
Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees—Meet 1st Wednesday, St. Helen's Hall, 2089 15th.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, K. of P. Hall, Hermann and Valencia.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, Secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays; headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Blind Women No. 125—Meet 2d Wednesday, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Blacksmiths' Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 316 14th.
Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine) No. 168—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Boiler Makers No. 25—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 205—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Germania Hall, 15th and Mission.
Boiler Makers No. 410—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Polito Hall, 3265 16th.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Building Trades Temple, W. C. Booth, Business Agent, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Howard.
Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Meet Brewery Workers' Hall, each Monday evening.
Bootblacks—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Garibaldi Hall.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandelier Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, 1876 Mission; Headquarters, 1876 Mission.
Butchers No. 508—(Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, 7th and R. R. Ave.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 394—Meet Mondays, Tiv Hall, Albion Ave.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 804 Mission.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 804 Mission.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Columbia Hall, 29th and Mission.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Ave. S. T. Dixon, business agent.
Clear Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, Roesch Building, 15th and Mission.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 925 Golden Gate ave., Jefferson Square Hall.
Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall, J. J. Kane, secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 303 Sixth.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Thursday nights; headquarters 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meets 1st Tuesday, Native Sons' Bldg., 414 Mason. Headquarters, 608 Pacific Bldg.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th, headquarters, 316 14th.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Progress Hall, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters 1254 Market; hours, 10 to 11 a. m.

Hatters—Jas. McOrickard, secretary, 1154 Market.
Hackmen—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Smiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness ave.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 228 Oak.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 228 Oak.
Mallors—Meet 4th Monday, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, 91 Steuart.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 10 East.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.
Milkers—Meet 1st Tuesdays at 2 p. m. and 3d Tuesdays at 8 p. m., at headquarters, 641 California.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, 177 Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millmen No. 423—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Moving Picture Operators, Local 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haigh.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haigh.
Newspaper Solicitors No. 12,766—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th. S. Schulberg, 858 14th, secretary.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Pythian Castle, Hermann and Valencia.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, Pacific Building, 4th and Market.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 m., in Labor Temple.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Veterans' Hall, 431 Duboce Ave.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Saturdays, 1254 Market.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, business agent, 557 Clay.
Rammermen—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., at K. P. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 1254 Market.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 p. m., K. P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 44 East.
Sail Makers—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Drillers—Meet 3d Thursday, 114 Dwight.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Soda and Mineral Water Drivers—Meet 2d Friday, 177 Capp.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, 228 Oak.
Stationary Fireman—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.
Steam Shovel and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 2d Tuesday, Golden Eagle Hotel, 253 Third; John McGaha, secretary-treasurer.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 1st Wednesdays, 704 Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Street Railway Employees—J. M. Johnson, secretary, 2600 Geary.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2d Sunday afternoon and 3d Thursday evening, 316 14th.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haigh.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple; Miss M. Kerrigan, secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meet last Sunday, 316 14th; headquarters, Rm. 701 Underwood Bldg., 525 Market. L. Michelson, sec.-treas.
Undertakers—Meet on call at 3567 17th.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple; W. F. Dwyer, secretary.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays at Red Men's Hall, 3053 16th.
Varnishers and Polishers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 p. m.; other Wednesday evenings; at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 151 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.
Wireless Telegraphers—10 East, Room No. 17.
Wood Carvers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Woman's Union Label League, Local 258—Mrs. Hannah Nolan, secretary-treasurer, 3719A Seventeenth street.

Notes in Union Life

The following deaths have occurred in trade union circles in San Francisco during the past week: John Mitchell of the marine cooks, Dave Grace of the boiler makers, Jacob Keller of the musicians, William J. Battin of the millmen.

Painters' Union No. 19 has elected these officers: Business agent, Joseph Thomas; trustees, T. Lynch, F. Burns; conductor, R. R. Stone; warden, Frank Carney.

The Bakers' Union has levied an assessment of \$1 per week on all members employed, the sum thus raised to be used in paying out of work benefits. The union has also transferred from the general fund to the out of work fund the sum of \$500.

The Master Plasterers' Association has requested Mayor Rolph to act as mediator in the controversy between the journeymen plasterers and the Building Trades Council, which has resulted in a general strike of plasterers in this city.

These officers have been elected and installed by the Building Material Teamsters: President, J. Trumpower; vice-president, J. Tufts; recording secretary, O. Swanson; secretary-treasurer, W. Duryea; business agent, J. J. Morris; sergeant-at-arms, G. Prescott; conductor, J. Carvel; trustee, D. Burke; delegates to the Building Trades and Labor Councils, Dougherty, Morris, Swanson, Prescott, Duryea, Trumpower and Burke. A special meeting will be held on the first Saturday night in February.

The newly-elected officers of Bakers' Union No. 24 are: President, J. Larripa; vice-president, A. Wilson; business agent, P. Keller; trustees, J. Dohrman, J. Zamford, J. Cassidy; sergeant-at-arms, P. Narbe, E. Hildebrand; executive board, J. Schrieber, E. Eisold, A. Wahl, J. Zamford, W. Stosch, J. Larripa, P. Keller, E. Hildebrand, L. Martin; delegates to Labor Council, Provision Trades Council and Local Joint Executive Board, J. Zamford, H. Koenig, W. Stosch, E. Eisold, A. Wahl, H. Karkmeyer and P. Keller.

The Commercial Telegraphers' Union declares the Western Union is maintaining a spy system, and has called on the industrial relations commission to investigate the claim. The wiremen requested a date be set for the presentation of their case.

Either the Exposition Company or the city must provide immediately some means of caring for men injured on the Fair buildings, according to a report of a coroner's jury submitted to the Supervisors Tuesday. The jury investigating the death of James Young December 16th, and Geo. Hanesworth, who died December 17th, both from injuries sustained by falling from exposition buildings, found that it required half an hour to get medical attention to the men. The Exposition Company has been appealed to repeatedly to establish an emergency hospital on the grounds, but has not yet made any move in this direction.

The attention of the wives, sisters and daughters of trade unionists is called to the fact that the products of the Kalamazoo Corset Co. are on the unfair list. The American Beauty and Madame Grace Corsets are their best-known brands and should not be purchased with money received in a union man's pay envelope.

In an interview published in a Philadelphia paper Captain Groome of the State constabulary indicates that his cup of bitterness is filled to overflowing because the last legislature defeated a proposal to increase his force 120 men. The captain is angry, and expresses the opinion that "labor agitators" are responsible for his undoing.

Store Open Saturday
Evenings

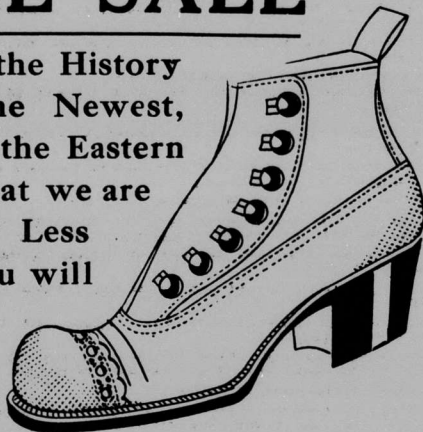
B. KATSCHINSKI

Store Open Saturday
Evenings**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.**

"THE GREATEST SHOE HOUSE IN THE WEST"

**825 MARKET STREET, OPPOSITE STOCKTON STREET
COMMERCIAL BLDG.****SAN FRANCISCO'S UNION SHOE STORE****JANUARY SHOE SALE**

The Greatest Shoe-Selling Event in the History of San Francisco. Hundreds of the Newest, Freshest Winter Styles, purchased in the Eastern Markets at such Great Reductions, that we are enabled to offer them to you at Far Less than the Cost of Manufacturing. You will find Shoes for the entire Family here.

SEE OUR WINDOWS**Personal and Local**

The boycott on the Sperry Flour Company by the Stockton Labor Council has been lifted, a satisfactory agreement having been reached in this city by representatives of the Stockton Council, the State Federation of Labor and the flour company.

The Labor Council donated \$50 to the miners on strike at Calumet, Mich., and to appeal to President Woodrow Wilson to order an investigation of the cause of the calamity which befell the people of that city on Christmas Eve.

The management of the Kelly stables on Pine street has signed the working agreement and wage scale of the Chauffeurs' Union.

The annual convention of the State Federation of Butcher Workmen will be held at San Jose on January 11th.

Edward McGivern, president of the International Operative Plasterers' Union, is here from the East to take charge of the situation growing out of the strike of Plasterers' Union No. 66, over a refusal of the Building Trades Council to abide by the ruling of the building trades department of the American Federation of Labor that 50 per cent of the staff work on the Exposition buildings should be given to the plasterers and the other half to the carpenters.

The regular monthly meeting of the Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees of the Port of San Francisco was held in the Native Sons' building, 414 Mason street, Tuesday evening last at 7:30 o'clock, and an hour later the meeting was thrown open to all Federal civil service employees who desired to attend. James H. Barry, Naval Officer, and T. W. H. Shanahan, superintendent of the Mint, were among the speakers who addressed the meeting.

Papers were signed Monday by the Standard Oil Company awarding to the Union Iron Works the contract to build immediately a 10,000-ton tank steamer, a sister ship of the new Richmond, which recently arrived here from her builders on the Atlantic Coast. The building of the oil tanker will give employment to several hundred men for several months. President McGregor of the Union Iron Works says the building of the

steamer is the first step in competition with Eastern builders.

Although Kay Brown ceased writing to his folks immediately after the fire in 1906, his mother in Manhattan, Kas., receives every Christmas from San Francisco an unsigned card, apparently addressed in his handwriting. Because of this card his aged parents think that he is still alive and hope to trace him. Leroy R. Brown, Santa Fe train dispatcher at Newton, Kas., is in San Francisco trying to trace his missing brother. He was here three years ago on the same errand, but failed to find a clue. According to him, his brother Kay was honorably discharged from the army here in the middle of April, 1906, after three years' service in the Philippines. He wrote right after the fire, but has been silent since, although he had written regularly before. Three years ago Christmas cards from him began to reach home, but every effort of his folks to locate the boy has failed. He is described as 36 years old, brown hair and eyes, 5 feet 4 inches in height, and a cook by occupation. Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Mr. Brown is requested to notify his parents at Manhattan, Kas.

The new members of the Board of Supervisors, including a number of trade unionists, took office yesterday morning, each to serve four years.

The barbers have indorsed the La Follette Seamen's bill. At the last meeting officers were installed. There will be a meeting and smoker at the union's headquarters January 19th.

At the last meeting of the Laundry Workers' Union, 75 were initiated, making the San Francisco local the largest in the country. There are about 1800 members and practically all of them are working regularly. The resolutions sent out by the Anti-Jap Laundry League were unanimously indorsed. Officers were installed.

At the last meeting of the Bartenders two applications were received, three were initiated, \$70 was paid out in sick benefits and it was decided that after March 1st the initiation fee will be raised from \$7.50 to \$10. A grievance committee was elected to try a member of the union who worked a seven-day week.

THE SIMPLE SIDE OF SOCIALISM.

By Norman Duxbury.

Socialism is a practical way of abolishing poverty by using common sense and co-operation in the common walks of life.

That it takes twenty milk wagons to supply one block, and ten coal wagons to make ten separate journeys to the same street, when one post man economically and satisfactorily distributes the mail, is an exhibition of senseless competition.

The tremendous waste of supplying a dozen different stores in one place, each supplying the same articles is apparent to all; the expense of twenty different banking establishments in one locality with their magnificent buildings and imposing interiors, useless, costly and insecure, is plain, when we consider that one would supply greater efficiency with perfect security, and result in an enormous saving.

Then there is the insanity of advertising; one shoe firm spends a million dollars annually in advertising its wares, and many firms spend more; there are a number of firms in San Francisco that spend five thousand dollars a week in simply advertising their product to the public, which adds nothing to the value of the article, and is neither useful nor educational, and all of which is added to the selling price—and the public pays.

Trusts are a natural result of the elimination of waste; the oil trust for example. No longer do signs recommending somebody's oil stare at us from every vacant lot; the numerous little oil companies have been unified and expenses reduced enormously, inventors, under salary, have cut down the cost of production to the minimum, and the price of oil while lower to the consumer than ever before, leaves an enormous profit which is gathered by the owners of the oil trust. One member of which is reputed to be one thousand times a millionaire, and he is only one; the trusts discard wasteful competition and are of great benefit to the owners. The Socialists would have the nation own the trusts.

The same things apply to the steel trust. The small businesses have been rolled into one with unlimited power to the owners, who have pocketed the profits until the millionaires of the steel industry have become a byword, but the steel workers have reaped no benefit. They have produced all the wealth and now are crushed by such tremendous power, and must work long hours for short wages—or starve. Trusts are fine for those on the inside and very bad for those on the outside.

The evil of private ownership and control is not only that it is wasteful, but that it denies the use of necessary things to men starving for the want of them. Houses there are to be built, and labor is ready—nay anxious—to build and adequately house the children of men. Forests there are in abundance, which the Creator has placed for the use of all, and machinery for assisting and making efficient the labor of men is here in abundance; why can't the unemployed use the things that are here, and create, that all may be fed and sheltered, and none may lack the opportunity to work that are willing and able.

This is the simple aim of Socialism, to so shape our institutions that the land and machinery crying for labor, and labor asking employment, may come together in co-operation; that poverty and misery may be abolished from the earth, and human happiness begin.

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